

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10. 1742.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.



HE Shah Nadir has made strong Instances to the Porte, in relation to the amicable composing all Differences between the two Courts; in order to which he offers to draw a Line from Ardabil to Chustan, which shall remain the perpetual Limits of both Empires, all the Country on the other Side being yielded to the Grand Seignior; but inasmuch as the Affairs of Persia are at present in great Confusion, it is doubted whether these Offers, which at another time would have been very acceptable, will be closed with now. The French Ships which brought back the Grand Seignior's Minister, have also brought Presents of an immense Value, which have been exposed to the Publick View, in order to demonstrate to all the World the great Respect which the most Christian King bears to the Commander of the Faithful. These French Men of War called in this Way at Tunis, where they expected to have met with the Turkish Admiral and his Squadron, and by his Interest to have obtained a Peace with the Dey of that Place; but the Turkish Commander disappointed them.

From the Head Quarters at Waidhausen in the Upper Palatinate, Oct. 27. We are now marching under the Command of the Grand Duke with an Army consisting of 30,000 Men compleat, besides 3000 Croates, and five Regiments of Hussars. Berenclaus's Body in Bavaria is also reinforced with four Regiments of Horse, and all the Croates which were formerly with Marshal Khevenhuller in Bavaria, so that this General will be superior to Marshal Seckendorf. The French are marching with great Precipitation between Weiden and Neymarcht, and it is thought will soon, if they have not already, evacuate Regensburg. Our Hussars and Croates are close after them, and we are every Day more and more incumbered with Prisoners. They bring us in regularly between 2 and 300 every Day, and kill as many. We have taken a great Number of the Horse Prisoners, which were fine Troops, but are now all ruined by their desperate Marches, especially that towards Casden, and the Retreat from thence. Their Infantry is much inferior to that of the other Armies they brought into the Empire. It looks as if the Grand Duke intended to keep close to the Danube. We are determin'd to follow them to the last Man. Seckendorf must, it is thought, either retreat, or be destroyed by Berenclaus, or fall into our Hands. All the Places along the Danube, as Ingolstadt and Straubing, are destitute of Troops, Marshal Seckendorf having taken all with him; so that we hope to be Masters of that River. Marshal Belleisle seems now without Resource, and is ill provided at Prague.

Bologna, Oct. 30. The Army of Spain has been lately increased with several Regiments from Naples. The Austrian and Piedmontese Troops also increase every Day. We reckon they now consist of at least 22,000 Men. They are making all the necessary Dispositions in order to hinder the Spaniards from passing the Panaro. The Count de Gages lately sent an Officer of Distinction to acquaint the Regency at Florence, that he has neither Orders nor Intention to enter Tuscany; and that therefore they need not be under any Apprehensions on his Account.

Ratisbon, Nov. 8. The whole Army of M. Maillebois is now in the Neighbourhood of this City, but as we had no Orders to provide Magazines, they are forced to supply themselves by foraging the Country round about, which occasions inexpressible Confusion. The Austrian Army, tho' inferior in Number, continues to press upon them with unaccountable Vivacity, and their Croats and Bandours do inexpressible Mischief. Abundance of French Officers and Soldiers come here every Day, and hitherto they have behaved very well. According to their Account, the Army consists of 30,000 Men; but this we can scarce believe, since it is certain that of the Grand Duke does not exceed 30,000, and yet he makes use of every Method possible to bring the French to a Battle. The Count de Saxe, who is gone with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot to join Marshal Seckendorf, threatens to form the Siege of Passau, and treat all that shall be taken there as the Austrians do their Prisoners on the Surrender of Prague, which is now looked on as a Thing that must shortly come to pass. Baron Berenclaus is still at Scardingen, with 14,000 Men, very well equipped, 12,000 Transilvanians are in full March to join him, as also 8,000 Austrian Militia; and Marshal Khevenhuller, on the other hand, is moving towards them from

the Grand Duke's Army with a Body of 3,000 Horse and Dragoons. On the Arrival of all these Reinforcements we are very apprehensive, that the last-mentioned General will drive both the French and Imperialists out of Bavaria; at least this appears to be the Sentiments of the better Part of the Inhabitants, who are withdrawing both their Persons and Effects into other Countries, so little do they like the Situation of Things in their own.

Extract of a Private Letter.

Paris, Nov. 14. The King has been pleased to grant Letters of Thanks to all the Officers of M. Broglie's Army. The Report we had here, that M. Belleisle was at his own Request recall'd, is not confirm'd; on the contrary, we are inform'd that his Majesty has written to him very lately, that his Presence was still necessary at Prague. Orders have been likewise sent to him, as also to M. Broglie, on account of the Disputes which have happen'd between them, in order to prevent their Personal Prejudices from proving detrimental to the King's Service: It is, indeed, generally understood, that we have been defeated in Bohemia thro' the Faults of our Generals rather than the Strength of the Enemy. A Courier has been also dispatched to M. Maillebois, with fresh Instructions as to his Conduct, which is not approved either by the Few or the Many. The Princes of the Blood are on their Return from Flanders, where it is generally thought there will be, after all, no great Action either this Year or the next; but we are very apprehensive for Lorrain. The King of Sardinia pursues the same Maxims in Savoy as he did in Italy, viz. of ruining the Spaniards without fighting them; but at the same time he takes all the necessary Precautions for preventing their Return into his Dominions, for he has not only given Orders for re-fortifying Montmelian, but has likewise directed Redoubts to be raised in all the Passes into that Duchy, and his Regular Troops and Militia amount to at least 40,000 Men. M. de Roquefeuille, Lieutenant-General of the King's Naval Armies, is set out for Breth, in order to hasten the Equipment of the Squadron he is to command. They write from Toulon, that the Squadron of Mr. Court consisting of 14 Sail, and the Spanish Fleet which consists of 17 large Ships, are both ready to sail on the first Orders. Another Squadron is equipping at Rochefort, which shows that our Court is determin'd to push Things at Sea, since they have had so ill Luck at Land. Cardinal Fleury is retiring by degrees from Business, the principal Care of which rests now on Cardinal Tencin. The good old Man amuses himself at Issy, where he sees no Company except the Cardinal before-mentioned, and Messieurs D'Argenson and Amelot, who go thither from time to time to inform him of the State of Affairs both at home and abroad. We expect every Day that Orders will be sent to our Minister to leave the Court of Dresden, where of late his Credit has declin'd exceedingly; but for the present we seem to be upon pretty good Terms with his Prussian Majesty, tho' how long this will last is very uncertain. A few Days ago M. Stainville was sent for to Issy, where he had a long Conference with Cardinal Fleury; in which, it is said, his Eminence acquainted him with the final Resolution of his Majesty in respect to the Queen of Hungary; and on his Return to Paris that Minister instantly dispatch'd a Courier to Vienna. Our Ministers seem not a little dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Court of Spain, especially in regard to their intended Attempt on Tuscany; which, it is foreseen, will have very fatal Consequences both for them and for us. The Reports which have been spread in relation to a Peace negotiating here between that Crown and Great Britain, prove entirely groundless. The Portuguese Ambassador, Don Lewis de Acunha, has had the Advice of the most eminent Physicians on the Case of the King his Master, and thereupon has dispatch'd an Express to his Court; tho' it is believed the Courier will hardly arrive Time enough to render them of any Use, since most People think that Monarch is already out of his Pain.

## HOME PORTS.

Tenby, Nov. 2. Yesterday came into this Pier the Fisher, Andrew Kerkdale, of and for Rotterdam from Faro, being forc'd up this Channel by bad Weather.

Dover, Nov. 8. Wind W. Came in the Clifton, Cooper, from Newcastle for Havre de Grace; the Rose, Carter, from Weymouth for Camperve; and the St. John Baptist, Soublite, from Bayonne for Dunkirk.

Deal, Nov. 8. Wind W. by N. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships the Suffolk, Haistings, Burford, Success, Scipio, Aetna, Granade, and Royal Escape; the Industry, Clark, and the Greencastle, Emmerion, for Ja-

maica; the Queen of Hungary, Cromarty, and the London, Pipon, for Barbados; the Prince Charles, Coulter, and the Farham Frigate, Davis, for Antigua; the Charming Susan, Scot, for South Carolina; the Charming Betty, Swaine, for North Carolina; the Warren, Jennings, for Philadelphia; the Three Brothers, Bruce, for the Isle of May; the Warren Galley, Huddy, for Venice; the Genoa Galley, Gray, for Mahone; the Endeavour, McCarthy, for Santa Cruz; the Seahorse, Comyn, for Figueira; the Antelope, Morris, the Lynn, Roditer, the James and Elizabeth, Norcomb, the Lusitania, Clemens, the Bee, Burford, the Prince of Orange, Flood, the Ebenezer, Hatton, the Catherine, Perry, for Lisbon; the Webster, Stevens, the Tarran, Young, the Halfey and Suttle, Howard, for Dublin; the Sarah, Roberts, for Liverpool; the Diligence, Rose, for Chester; the Phillis Return, Gillian, for Bristol; the Ellis, Francis, the Maria Elizabeth, Threlbex, for Falmouth; the John and Barbara, Harper, the Phenix, Tipcliff, for Dartmouth; the Three Brothers, Hebdon, the Blessing, Cooper, and the William and Elizabeth, Holland, for Portsmouth. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Peregrine, from Portsmouth.

Gravesend, Nov. 8. Pass'd by the Duke of Berwick, Basset, from Jamaica; the Friends Adventure, Toome, from Barbados; the James Galley, Young, from Virginia; the Thomas and Ann, Blanchard, from Oporto; and the Haverfordwest, Rich, from North Bergen.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Carolina, the Borchley, Whittle, from Bristol.  
At Cape Fare, the Mary, Read, from Jamaica.  
At Naples, the Mermaid, James, from Newfoundland.  
At Oporto, the Welcome, Christianson, from Stockholm.  
At Cork, the Mary, Donovan, and the Mayflower, Driscoll, from Lisbon.  
At Chester, the Grosvenor, Brown, from Riga.  
At Milford, the Globe, Wallin, from Jamaica.  
At Hull, the Truelove, Metcalf, from Liverpool.

## L O N D O N.

Private Letters from Stockholm, written by a Person of great Distinction, say, that the Affair of the Succession will certainly be determined in this Dyet; and that on the 27th of October last they came to a Resolution, that the Successor to the Crown should be a Person born and bred in the Lutheran Communion, which some conceived was done to favour the Interests of the Duke of Holstein, and others attribute it to the Partizans of the Prince of Denmark. Upon a Division however it appeared, that the Holstein Party had 239, and that of the Prince of Hesse 237 Voices.

M. Broglie, at his Entry into Dresden, rode between his two Sons, and was attended by six Adjutant Generals, three Secretaries, 100 other Officers, 20 heavy-laden Mules, and 150 Horses with Cloakbags, Portmanteaus, &c. On the 4th of November N. S. he set out for Nuremberg.

Extract of a Letter from Ratisbon, Nov. 8.

As yet we are not able to guess when the French Army in our Neighbourhood will continue its March, or where it is to go. Such as understand Military Affairs agree in declaring, that they never beheld an Army in greater Confusion, or the Spirits of well-disciplin'd Soldiers so miserably broken as theirs are. We have this Moment Information, that the Austrians who were canton'd at Fraumzell, Weissen, Oppen-Altaich, &c. have pass'd the Danube. It is certain that the French cannot long continue here, with or without a Battle, and what is not a little strange, the Bavarians discover infinitely more Concern at their Approach than they did at that of the Austrians.

According to the freshest Advices from Vienna, Prague is almost as closely block'd up as ever; and, according to the French Letters from Prague directly, the Magazines there are well stor'd with every thing except Corn and Salt. Instead of marching directly towards that City, Prince Lobkowitz first form'd the Blockade of Egra, by taking possession of two strong Posts, one above and the other below the Town; which will quickly reduce it to the last Degree of Distress, since besides a Garrison of 2000 there are near 5000 Sick and Wounded in the Place.

By a private Letter from Paris, [too long to be inserted] we are inform'd that the Female Administration is entirely overturn'd, Madam de Mailly is retired from Court, but has a Pension of 40,000 Livres; and Madam de la Tournelle succeeds in her Place. In consequence of this, tho' that seems a little strange, it is said, that another great General will be recalled as well as poor Marshal Maillebois, who is at present as ill treated by the French Politicians as he lately was by the Austrian Hussars.

The



The Court of Spain has signify'd to that of Naples, that the Neutrality lately concluded is very well relished there, and upon this the last-mention'd Court has thought fit to suspend all the new Fortifications and other military Preparations that were carrying on.

The French pretend to have discovered a formidable Conspiracy at Prague, for putting that City into the Hands of the Austrians; and another at Dunkirk, for setting fire to the Magazines; and abundance of People have been arrested at both Places.

Her Hungarian Majesty has been pleas'd to make a Present to Mr. Robinson, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at her Court, of a Diamond Ring worth 15,000 Crowns, as a Testimony of her Sense of his Merit, as well as a Mark of her Gratitude for the generous Assistance given her by his Master.

Some private Letters from the Hague intimate, that M. d'Argenson the French Minister is expected there, and that the Duke de Richlieu will be sent in his stead to the Court of Vienna.

The Eagle of Dartmouth, Capt. Tottershell, bound from Newfoundland to Italy, was lately taken by a Spanish Privateer and carried into Ceuta.

The Concord, Capt. Hill, from London, and a Ship Corn-laden, both bound to Oporto, were lately taken and carried into Bayonne in Galicia.

We hear that the St. Joseph Prize, now sitting out in Long-reach, is taken into the East India Company's Service to go as Convoy with their Ships, and is to mount 40 Guns and carry 250 Men.

On Monday Morning last the Duke d'Arenberg embarked at Dover for Ostend.

Yesterday was held a Court of Admiralty at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, for the Trial of two of his Majesty's Subjects who were taken on board a Spanish Privateer; but the same was adjourn'd to the 30th Instant, at the Motion of one of the Prisoners, some material Witnesses for him being now in Colchester Jail.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Crew of the Princess Louisa, lately arrived from the West Indies, to be turn'd over to the Monmouth, a 70 Gun Ship, now lying at Long-reach, Yesterday upwards of 150 Sailors belonging to the Princess Louisa attended at the Admiralty with a Petition, setting forth, That they had been abroad near Four Years, and praying, that they may be paid their Wages, and have Three Weeks time to enjoy their Families and Friends; which was granted by their Lordships, on condition of their first going on board the Monmouth and navigating her to the Nore.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Righton, now or late of Cornhill, London, Pewterer.  
John Field, of Oxford, Brewer.  
William Smith, of Bristol, Timber-merchant.  
John Ridout, late of Bristol, Baker.  
Francis Rackwood, of Newton-Abbot, Devon, Sergeant-maker and Malterer.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	09 48	10 14

Bank Stock, 141 7-8ths to 142 1-4th. Ditto Subscription, 4 1-4th Prem. India, 125 to 124 3-4ths. South Sea, 112 1-4th. Old Annuity, 113 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto, 114 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuities, 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, 110 1-4th to 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto, 78 3-4ths. Royal Assurance, 84. London Assurance, 11 1-half. India Bonds, 41 10s. to 112. Prem. Bank Circulation, 31 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties, 102 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 104 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 112.

Admiralty-Office, November 8, 1742.

**T**HE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered One Hundred of the Foremastmen of his Majesty's Ship the Lancaster to be removed into the Monmouth in Longreach, and the Leave of Absence which has been given to them being expired, It is their Lordships' Direction, That the said Foremastmen do immediately repair on board his Majesty's Ship the Monmouth in Longreach, on Pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried as a Court Martial as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

Yesterday Evening was Published (in the St. James's Evening-Post.)

**A Modest Answer to an Ungenerous Letter in the Champion of the 19th of October last, signed THOMAS GREGORY, relating to Mr. ARSELEY, who was sent from Jamaica some time ago, by Admiral Vernon, in quest of his Birth-right.**

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This Day is Published,  
NUMBER 463. (for the Months of March, and April, 1742.) of

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